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AlvieC

2011

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<u>Or</u>

www.ourlemon.com

Thank you for watching part one of Amicus Curiae narrated by AlvieC

READ, LEARN, UNDERSTAND

PARTI

PARTI

Uniform Commercial Code and Recordation requirements

THE CREATION OF THE MORTGAGE NOTE AND SECURITY INSTRUMENT



The homeowner (Obligor) signs a Mortgage Note...





The homeowner (Obligor) signs a Mortgage Note and a Security Instrument.





By signing the security instrument....





and by operation of law,



U.S. Law, State and local Law



the Security instrument is automatically attached to the Mortgage Note,



U.S. Law, State and local Law













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And temporary perfection is established.



The Security Instrument when filed in public records transforms . . .



File, Record Public Land Records



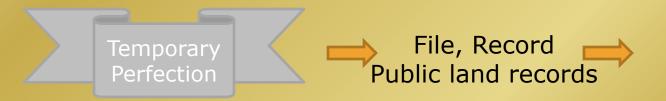


a temporary perfection. . .





a temporary perfection. . .





a temporary perfection into a permanent perfection...





and is. . .

AMICUS CURIAE



notice to the world





Richard H. Roe

Main Street, Souttle, No. 98166

Regardless of whether the Mortgage Note is sold to a subsequent purchaser, recordation of the Security Instrument is required to permanently perfect the lien.

County Land Records





The Security Instrument affects title to Real Property, and as such, the laws of local jurisdiction govern





and such requirement to comply with local laws of jurisdiction is contained within the Security Instrument itself.



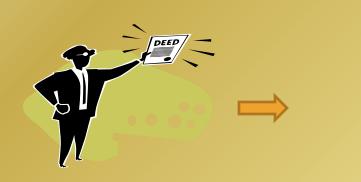


The filing of record serves a second and distinctive purpose: . . .





it creates the priority of perfection among subsequent purchasers of the Mortgage Note.



File, Record



PRIORITY (number in line)







Upon attachment and perfection of the Security Instrument to the Mortgage Note,

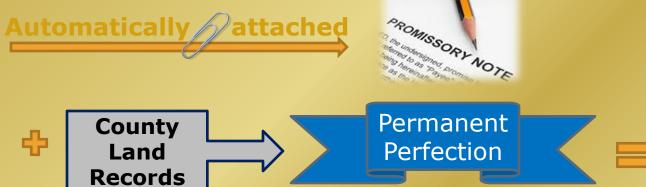
Automatically / attached





the Mortgage Note becomes an indebtedness that is







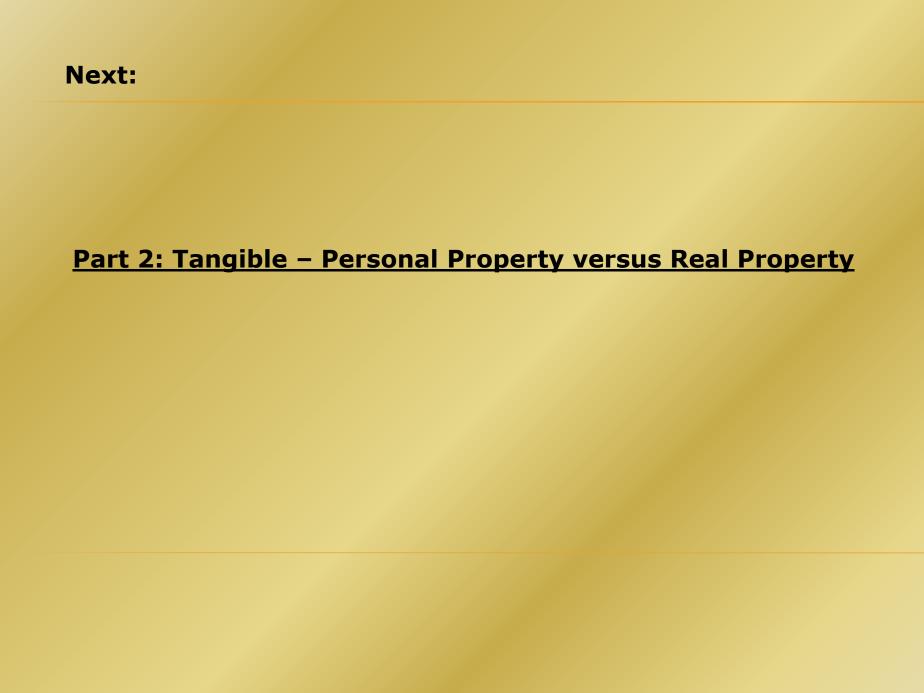


"Secured."



"SECURED"





PARTII

Failure to Maintain Continuous Perfection

TANGIBLE - PERSONAL PROPERTY VERSUS REAL PROPERTY



The Mortgage Note





The Mortgage Note and the Security Instrument. . .

DEED OF TRUST

Kent, Ms 98032

and, NA 98052

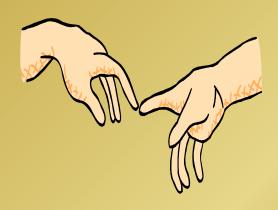
Main Street, Souttle, NR. 98166

Richard II, Roe





are Tangibles and personal property....





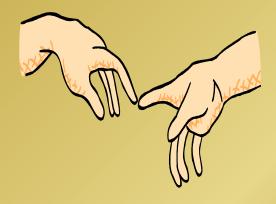


and we shall consider the two items in tandem to be called the "Mortgage" and such "Mortgage". .





is Tangible and Personal Property.







One must not forget the terms contained within the Security Instrument affect an interest in Real Property





and these terms require compliance with all applicable, federal, state and local laws and the language contained within the Security Instrument itself.







Failure to comply with the laws governing the contents of the Security Instrument or language within the Security Instrument would render the Security Instrument a nullity.

And perfection is lost

State and local Law





If such Security Instrument becomes a nullity, then the classification of the Mortgage Note is reduced in status from "Secured"





If such Security Instrument becomes a nullity, then the classification of the Mortgage Note is reduced in status from "Secured"







If such Security Instrument becomes a nullity, then the classification of the Mortgage Note is reduced in status from "Secured" to "Unsecured". . .







and as a result of the Security
Instrument becoming a nullity the
"Power of Sale Clause" contained within
the Security Instrument would also be
nullity.



The Mortgage being a Payment Intangible





The Mortgage being a Payment Intangible can be negotiated by possession





and the security





is the right to collect monies from the (Mortgage Note secured by the Security Instrument as collateral).







Thus, the (Mortgage Note and Security Instrument as collateral)









is security for the Payment Intangible





and it is this security that follows the Mortgage (Payment Intangible) where the Mortgage is the owner of the Mortgage Note and what should be a valid perfected Security Instrument.







Again, the Mortgage is nothing more than a Payment Intangible (Personal Property) and the security for this Payment Intangible is the right to collect monies noted in the Payment Intangible's security, the Mortgage Note.

Payment Intangible (Mortgage)





The Payment Intangible's security also consists of a valid perfected Security Instrument





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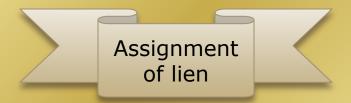
The Payment Intangible's security also consists of a valid perfected Security Instrument







along with any valid Assignment of Mortgage filed of record to transfer lien rights in accordance with laws that govern the Security Instrument.







Regardless of the hierarchy of ownership of the Payment Intangible, Mortgage, Mortgage Note or Security Instrument, the terms contained within the Security Instrument must be complied with,

File, Record Public land records





Instrument that does not itself require compliance with federal, state or local laws.

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Kent, Ms 98032

Richard II, Spe





Failure to comply with the laws of local jurisdiction that govern the terms within the Security Instrument would render the Security Instrument a nullity

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and the Mortgage Note would then be reduced to "Unsecured" and the Mortgage (Payment Intangible) would then be left without a valid perfected lien to allow foreclosure of the Real Property.





Additionally, if the Security Instrument was rendered a nullity by failure to comply with the laws or the terms contained within the Security Instrument





the secondary market has not purchased a "Secured" indebtedness and any claim made by a subsequent purchaser including Trusts are without rights to enforce the "Power of Sale Clause" and no foreclosure is possible.





This failure to provide a complete Mortgage to the secondary market is the real fraud that the financial institutions are trying to conceal.



Primary Market

Secondary Market

Stock Free Market

Exchanges Market



Even with a nullified Security
Instrument, if a valid Mortgage Note
with a complete Chain of Indorsement
is proved, the Holder/Owner with right
as Holder in Due Course could sue for
equity in a court of jurisdiction.





So when it is said the Mortgage follows the Note, one must remember that the Security for the Payment Intangible follows the Payment Intangible without filing of record,







and therefore, the underlying Mortgage Note would be followed by a valid continuous perfected Security Instrument if there were compliance with applicable laws to maintain perfection of the Security Instrument.











PART III

Proper Parties

ORIGINAL OBLIGEE (LENDER) TAKES POSSESSION OF THE SECURED MORTGAGE NOTE



Original Obligee takes possession of the Mortgage Note





and permanently perfects the Security Instrument





and permanently perfects the Security Instrument by filing of record in the Original Obligee's name.





and permanently perfects the Security Instrument by filing of record in the Original Obligee's





Failure to name the correct parties could possibly be a fatal to the enforcement of the terms in the Mortgage Note



Failure to name the correct parties could possibly be a fatal to the enforcement of the terms in the Mortgage Note





Failure to name the correct parties could possibly be a fatal to the enforcement of the terms in the Mortgage Note or Security Instrument.









File/Record Public land records



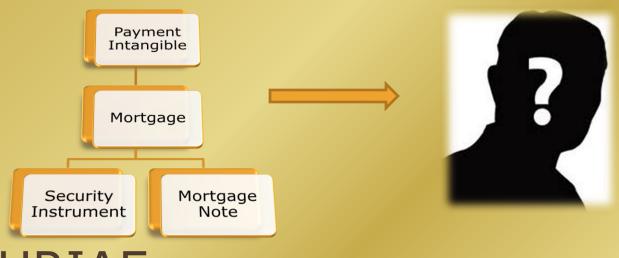
PARTIV

Obligee Indorses Mortgage Note to "In Blank" Indorsee

ORIGINAL OBLIGEE (LENDER) SELLS THE SECURED MORTGAGE NOTE



The Original Obligee sells the Mortgage to a subsequent purchaser.





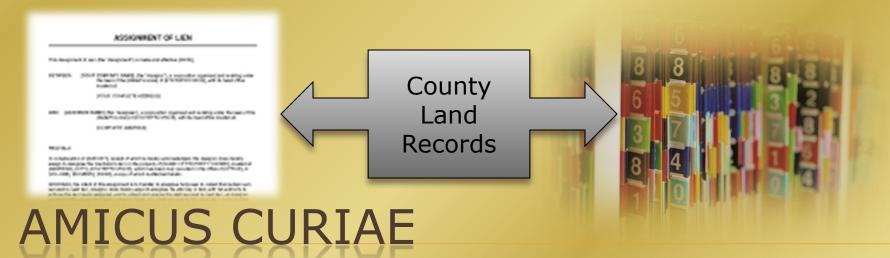
Proper procedure is to negotiate the Mortgage Note under cover of a Bailee's Letter to the subsequent purchaser. . .



	bit XI-6		
	FORM OF BAILEE LETTER (WAREHOUSE BANK) (MBS/DUS)	(AVAIDADES)	
Hosert address for Fannie Mae as specified in Part IV, Section 301 of the DUS Guide]			4
	Fannie Mae DUS Commitment Contract No.: Borrower: Unpaid Principal Balance of Note		/



and then transfer the rights to the Security Instrument by filing of record the name of the subsequent purchaser who purchased the Mortgage Note . . .







and completing the Mortgage Note negotiation by noting the owner name in the blank.







Original Obligee indorses the Mortgage Note and delivers the same to the subsequent purchaser (Second Obligee).





Second Obligee then completes the negotiation by filling in the blank, if negotiated in blank,





then files of record an assignment of the mortgage to transfer and perfect the Security Instrument's lien into the Second Obligee's name.









If the Second Obligee fails to complete the negotiation by noting ownership in the "blank,"





then the Second Obligee may have become the possessor of the note





then the Second Obligee may have become the possessor of the note



Possessor -

A person who takes, occupies, or holds something without necessarily having ownership, or as distinguished from the owner



but has not become the holder of the note and has not achieved holder in due course with rights





enforce the Mortgage Notes terms



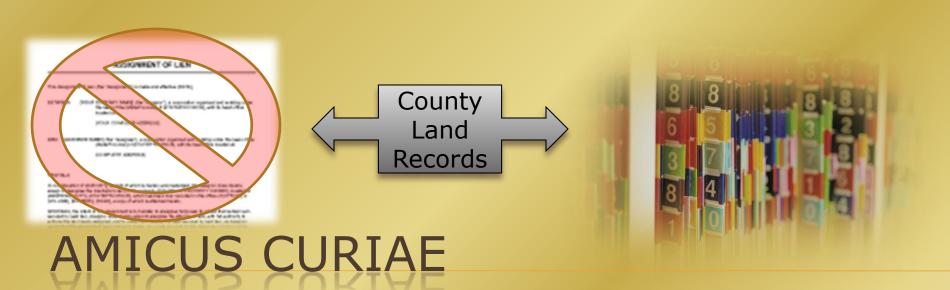


or the terms within the Security Instrument.





Additionally, failure to file of record the Assignment of the Security Instrument fails to transfer lien rights







and this failure to transfer lien rights has rendered a once secured Mortgage Note





and this failure to transfer lien rights has rendered a once secured Mortgage Note to "Unsecured."



Next:

Part 4: Original Obligee (Lender) Sells the Secured Mortgage Note

ORIGINAL OBLIGEE (LENDER) SELLS THE SECURED MORTGAGE

PARTV

MERS hides the Fraud

ORIGINAL OBLIGEE (LENDER) SELLS AN UNSECURED MORTGAGE NOTE (MERS AS NOMINEE)



Where MERS is filed of record as the Mortgagee as Nominee for a lender and lender's assigns,

Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems, Inc. ("MERS"), a separate corporation that is acting solely a Delaware and has an address and telephone number of P. O. Box 2026, Flint, MI 48501-2026, tel. (888)



and where the first negotiation of the Mortgage Note is executed "In Blank," one has to inquire how MERS would represent an unidentified Indorsee.



Bailee's Letter

Sign Here:





In most cases this unidentified Indorsee ceases to exist after the creation of the security trust and may not have existed upon the closing of the loan.



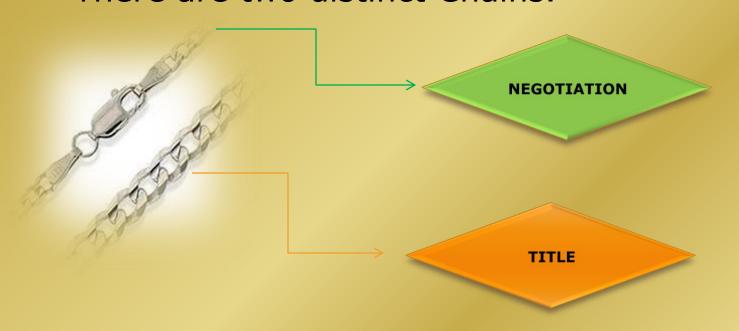
This unidentified Indorsee and subsequent unidentified Indorsee's would constitute a break in the





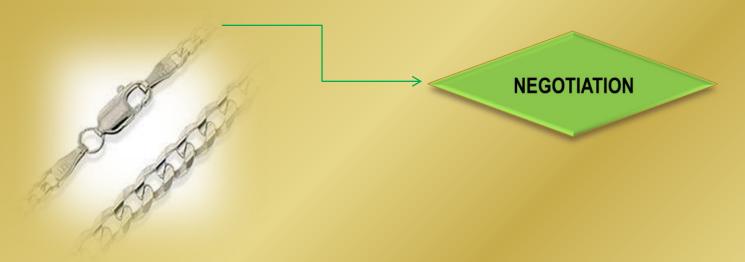


There are two distinct Chains.



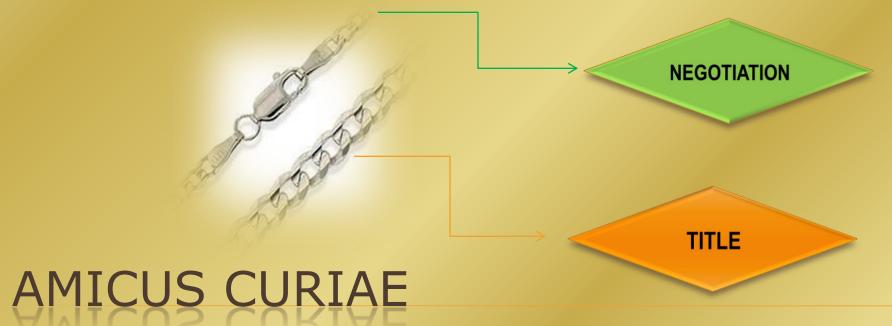


One chain is that of indorsements noted on the face of the Mortgage Note





and the publicly recorded chain of title that transfers lien perfection.





This Paper will not dwell into to the details of the "Chains."





As MERS claims to be the Mortgagee of record for lender and lender's assigns and as the Mortgage Note is negotiated in blank through a number of unidentified endorsees,





it is clearly observable from the facts that continuous perfection of the Security Instrument has not been in compliance with the laws of local jurisdiction which gover**n** the Security Instrument.





The chain of indorsements use of "In Blank" is also fatal as an "IN BLANK" unidentified party cannot negotiate the Mortgage Note.

Sign Here:

Next:

Part 6: Confusion

ORIGINAL OBLIGEE (LENDER) SELLS THE UNSECURED MORTGAGE NOTE (MERS AS NOMINEE)

PARTVI

Hiding the Fraud

CONFUSION





Wall Street is buying a Payment Intangible (Personal Property) and as such is the owner and holder of that Payment Intangible and the laws that govern the Payment Intangible allow for negotiation by possession.

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Mortgage

Payment Intangible



Security Instrument

Mortgage Note



The Payment Intangible's security is the Mortgages (Personal Property) contained within the collateral pool.







Remember, the Mortgage actually consists of two parts, the Mortgage Note and a lawfully continuously perfected Security Instrument.

PROMISSORY NOTA





So it is now safe to say the security follows the note,











yep, but the security that follows the note may in fact be a nullity by the hierarchy ownership's failure to comply with laws that govern the Security Instrument.







Bottom line, the Mortgage Note maybe proved up with a proper chain of indorsements years after the trust creation but loss of perfection can never be proved up once lost and therefore Wall Street may have only bought an unsecured Mortgage Note.





The author will not comment on REMIC IRS tax issues. To further complicate the issue, multiple purchases by Wall Street may have not been that of the Mortgage Notes but that of a Transferable Record which is registered within the MERS system.

eRegistration



PART VII

The Mortgage Note Does Not Identify the Subsequent Owner & Holder of the Mortgage Note or the Security Instrument

WHY THE INVESTOR DOES NOT OWN THE MORTGAGE NOTE AND SECURITY INSTRUMENT



As stated, the Mortgage Note and the Security Instrument is Personal Property and is commonly called the "Mortgage." This Mortgage which is personal property is offered up as collateral to the Payment Intangible in the formation of the Trust.

Security Instrument

Mortgage Note



To explain, we must present the Trust in reverse order. Investors purchase a beneficial interest in Trust Certificates.





The Trust owns the right to the monies collected from the Payment Intangible





Payment Intangible



The Payment Intangible owns the right to collect monies owed under the Mortgage Note(s).











The Certificates and Payment Intangibles are personal property; the local laws of jurisdiction that affect real estate do not apply in a direct manner.















The majority of notes this author has reviewed reflect a single indorsement in blank from the Original Obligee, which raises severe concerns that a chain of indorsements is missing from the Mortgage Note to show a complete chain of negotiation that is required by law to be within public records to show a true "Chain of Title".



The "Chain of Title," an Assignment of Mortgage (The Security Instrument) that is properly filed of record would be notice of a perfected lien and the priority of those subsequent purchasers of the Mortgage Note.







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"SECURED"



Filing for transferring perfection of the lien (Security Instrument) and filing for notice of priority to subsequent purchasers of the Mortgage Note to establish who has priority lien rights is not one in the same..





Failure to properly negotiate does not transfer "Holder in Due Course" (ownership/status/rank/qualification/le gal status etc., according to the UCC governing law) to a subsequent party not named on the Mortgage Note.



PART VIII

Or How Not To

THE FIRST NEGOTIATION IN BLANK



Where the Mortgage Note was being used as collateral in a Mortgage Backed Security (MBS), and an unknown "Indorsee in Blank" would need to be the first entity in the MBS creation,



Sign Here:



thus the "In Blank" should contain the identity of that party to allow additional negotiation of the Mortgage Note to further the creation of the Trust.





Additionally, we must question the means and the methods employed by MERS to be a Mortgagee of record as "Nominee" for an unidentified "In Blank" or any type of agency relationship to an unidentifiable "In Blank."

fortgage Electronic Registration Systems, Inc. ("MERS"), a separate corporation that is acting solely nominee for Lender and Lender's successors and assigns. MERS is organized and existing under the laws of Delaware and has an address and telephone number of P. O. Box 2026, Flint, MI 48501-2026, tel. (888)



Currently, one example, the only means offered to identify an unidentified "In Blank" is contained within a Pooling and Servicing Agreement (PSA).

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AMICUS CURIAE

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The PSA identifies all the parties that would need to appear in the chain of indorsements and chain of title, this required chain of indorsement is not what is usually found on the face of the Mortgage Note.

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AMICUS CURIAE

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And a final part I make an interest in the contract former former

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The Mortgage Note being negotiated by a single "In Blank" through multiple unidentified indorsee's is not in compliance with the PSA, the UCC or the states equivalence of the UCC, and the failure to file of record the named party Indorsee,





"In Blank" party also creates a break in the chain of title in public records.





The frog's bottom: the parties that can be identified on the face of the Mortgage Note, chain of indorsements, does not match the chain of title filed of record.













"Rivet, Rivet," add an allonge and affix it.







PARTIX

"MERS"

WHY THE CHAINS DO NOT MATCH



How would one record of record an unidentified Indorsee "In Blank"?







The unidentified Indorsee "In Blank" is not a real person, not a company; in fact, the unidentified Indorsee "In Blank" is a non-existent party, or is it?





Description Date Toronto Complete On 08/2010 Date Description Description Date Description Descript

As the author has noted, the evidence offered to identify the Indorsee "In Blank" appears in third party contracts used in the creation of the investment vehicle and this unidentified "In Blank" Indorsee by admission of MERS can be located within the MERS system and would appear in a MERS' Audit Trail.





As it can be seen, MERS can track an unidentified Indorsee "In Blank;" but can an unidentified Indorsee "In Blank" be named as a party and filed of



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record?

MILESTONES for 1001310-2040769205-0			0
Description	Date	Initiating Organization / User	Milestone Information
Foreclosure Complete	09/08/2010	1000113 Wells Fargo Home Mortgage a Division of Wells Fargo Bank NA Batch	MIN Status: Foreclosure complete Servicer Liq. Date: 09/06/2010 Quality Review: N
Foreclosure Status Update	09/02/2009	1000113 Wells Fargo Home Mortgage a Division of Wells Fargo Bank NA Batch	MIN Status: Active (Registered) Foreclosure Status: Foreclosure Pending (option 2), retained on MERS Quality Review: N
Reinstated/Mod (opt 1), not assigned back to MERS Reversal	07/31/2009	1000113 Wells Fargo Home Mortgage a Division of Wells Fargo Bank NA Batch User ID	MIN Status: Active (Registered)
Reinstated/Mod (opt 1), not assigned back to MERS	09/08/2008	1000113 Wells Fargo Home Mortgage a Division of Wells Fargo Bank NA Batch User ID	MIN Status: Reinstated or modified (option 1), not assigned back to MERS Quality Review: N
Foreclosure Status Update	09/08/2008	1000113 Wells Fargo Home Mortgage a Division of Wells Fargo Bank NA	MIN Status: Active (Registered) Foreclosure Status: Foreclosure Pending (option 1), assigned to service
		Batch User ID	Overline Passioner N





This is one reason the Chain of Indorsements on the face of the Mortgage Note does not match the Chain of Title filed in public records which filing of record would note the legal party entitled to a continuous perfected lien.

Richard H. Soe

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The Security Instrument filed of record converts a temporary perfection and attachment into a permanent perfected lien,.







while the filing of record of an unidentified Indorsee "In Blank" transfers nothing.





In the author's opinion, MERS alludes that they are the Mortgagee of Record as a means to avoid the problems with filing of record an unidentified Indorsee "In Blank".









The process of indorsing in blank raises one serious question,





how does an unidentified Indorsee "In Blank" indorse a note in blank to a subsequent unidentified Indorsee "In Blank" and comply with local laws of jurisdiction governing the Security Instrument that was to secure the Mortgage Note?

Sign Here:



Bailee's Letter

"MERS"

Sign Here:



Failure to follow the terms within the Security Instrument would breach the Security Instrument contract and render the Mortgage Note unsecured.





Not only was the Mortgage Note not properly negotiated to the Wall Street trusts through multiple unidentified "In Blank" Indorsees', but there was also a failure to transfer a perfected lien to the Wall Street trust.



eRegistration

Transferrab le Record









Note: these conditions also apply to Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and certain private investments and also affect Commercial Mortgage Backed Securities.





PARTX

Still Using the First "In Blank" Indorsement-Failure to Negotiate

THE SECOND NEGOTIATION IN BLANK - UNIDENTIFIED INDORSEE "IN BLANK" INDORSES "IN BLANK"



The second negotiation in the Mortgage Note negotiation would be from the creator of the trust to the depositor of the trust, but in actuality the "First Indorsement in Blank" is utilized for this negotiation.





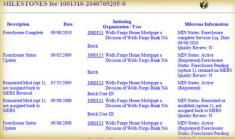
Again, there is an unknown party alleging to be the Holder and Owner of the Mortgage Note by a negotiation "In Blank."





This negotiation is usually indorsed "In Blank" utilizing the "In Blank" from the Original Indorser and no record is filed of record to transfer lien rights to the second "In Blank" Indorsee.





PARTXI

15 USC 7003, Excludes Negotiable Instruments When UCC Governs

MERS AND TRANSFERRABLE RECORDS



For a moment we have to step back to the "Original Obligee" to understand the movement of the Mortgage Note.





This author has noted some commentators are adamant that the Mortgage Notes are not destroyed at any step in the process and we shall follow that reasoning for the moment.





In concession of conversation it is somewhat agreed that the Mortgage Notes are placed within custody of a Document Custodian.





With that said, we have to address many court filings of copies of the Mortgage Notes submitted by the financial institutions where the originals cannot be found and it is common to only see an "Indorsement in Blank" from the Original Obligee.



One has to ask why and how this possibly occurred.





Simply, if the Original Obligee placed the Mortgage Loan package within the custody of a custodian





and the MERS system tracked a "Transferable Record" alleging to be the lawful negotiation of the Mortgage Note





and if a need was required for proof, the current entity claiming rights would retrieve whatever documents resided with the original custodian.



A graphic version of

PART XII

Subsequent Negotiation by an Unidentified Subsequent Indorsee "In Blank" to additional Subsequent Purchasers "In Blank"

THE THIRD AND FOURTH NEGOTIATION IN BLANK





The third step in the Mortgage Note negotiation would be from the depositor of the trust to the Trustee of the Trust, but again, in actuality the "First Indorsement in Blank" is utilized for this negotiation.

Sign Here:



Again, there is an unknown party alleging to be the Holder and Owner of the Mortgage Note by a negotiation "In Blank."



eRegistration

Transferrable Record

AMICUS CURIAE

Sign Here:



The fourth step in the Mortgage Note negotiation would be from the trustee of the trust to the Trust, but again, in actuality the "First Indorsement in Blank" is utilized for this negotiation.

Sign Here:



Again, there is an unknown party alleging to be the Holder and Owner of the Mortgage Note by a negotiation "In Blank."





PART XIII

HOLDER, OWNER AND HOLDER IN DUE COURSE, INNOCENT PURCHASER



(A) One can be the holder of the Mortgage Note and not be the owner or have rights as holder in due course.





Servicers and trustees possibly could become the possessor of the note and claim they represent the owner and the holder in due course, however, if proper negotiation of the Mortgage Note was not followed as required,



the trusts that these trustees represent do not hold sufficient legal rights to enforce the terms in the Mortgage Notes, much less enforce the terms in a nullified Security Instruments.





(B) One can be the owner of the note and not be the holder or have rights as holder in due course.





The trust may claim to own the Mortgage Note but this would be a misconception.







The trust where MERS is involved owns the rights to a "Transferable Record" where that record reflects who has control over a custodian that holds the Mortgage Note, if and when a vaulted copy does exist, and control over MERS as a so called mortgagee of record.



eRegistration





(C) Holder in Due Course





Holder in Due course where proper negotiation was not followed would still reside with the Original Obligee, but issues still exist as to a continuous perfected Security Instrument.





Sign Here:





Under the Uniform Commercial Code a subsequent purchaser could not achieve "Holder In Due Course" where fraud was committed by one of the Unidentified "In Blank" Indorsee's as it affected the Mortgage Note.





(D) Innocent Purchaser





As to an innocent purchaser, a party to the creation of the trust where MERS is involved and named in the PSA or other documents of incorporation has actual notice of MERS's involvement and therefore cannot claim to be an innocent purchaser.







As to an innocent purchaser, a party to the creation of the trust where MERS is involved and named in the PSA or other documents of incorporation has actual notice of MERS's involvement and therefore cannot claim to be an innocent purchaser.





PARTXIV

MODIFICATIONS & LAWSUITS



Considering all the points noted in items 1 through 13 the following question presents itself:





How can a holder of an electronic copy of note or a note that lacks indorsement, who is without rights to enforce the note grant a modification to something they do not legally own?





How can a holder of an electronic copy of note or a note that lacks indorsement, who is without rights to enforce the note and standing invoke a court's jurisdiction?





Where state recordation laws have not been complied with resulting in loss of perfection presents these intelligent factors:





Failure to take legal actions to continuously perfect the Security securing a Note would result in the Secured Party losing the status as Secured Party rendering the Secured Indebtedness to Unsecured;

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"Unsecured"



therefore the Secured Party is no longer a Secured Party and as such, the holder of the indebtedness lacks rights to enforce any term contained within the now null Security.







As the Note has been rendered Unsecured, the holder of the indebtedness is without rights to enforce terms noted within the security and lacks standing to invoke a court's jurisdiction for any action raised dependent upon the security.



eRegistration



PARTXV



CLOSING STATEMENT

One has to consider under Title 15 USC, 77nnn, the filing of compliance reports is not in compliance based on the procedural actions that were implemented in the creation of secondary market trusts by the financial institutions. Fannie Mae's and Freddie Mac's role in creating securitized trusts as additional fraud creation practices are not addressed in this writing.



With all the failure of compliance with law in the creation of the secondary market trusts, this writer is alarmed that the "Robo-Signing" and "Robo-Verification" will only serve the financial institutions with a diversionary method to conceal a greater fraud.





The "Robo" actions and accounting for all previous failure to comply with laws of governance show proof the financial institution will commit any number of frauds to protect their Friday Paycheck and Crystal Tower Bonuses.



It may be, just may be possible to prove up the Mortgage Note but you can "NEVER" prove up a lost "Perfection of Lien." Regardless of the number of Affidavits filed with the courts and regardless of the number of Assignment of Mortgages filed of record, none of these actions will perfect a lien once perfection has been lost.

Proper procedure for default recovery of an unsecured note--suit for monies: "but you cannot foreclose." "THEY ARE SUING UNDER A CAUSE OF ACTION THAT IS NOT AVAILABLE," if filing for foreclosure.







Foreclose?

Nobody will have gotten anything for free, the home is without a lien secured to the Mortgage Note and the bank can still sue under the default on the Mortgage Note if such note has not been discharged by willful intentional act as noted in the UCC.



Over 2000 years ago, Jesus began this fight with the money changers and today, God has set forth the stampede of Pale horses to fight this evil and the riders' names are "The People."





This country is the greatest country on the planet and has laws of justice unparalleled by any other country; the financial institutions have made a mockery of America's judicial system by use of slickery trickery wording, lies, fraud and deceit and manipulation of lawmakers to create laws to help conceal the fraud.



Sufficient laws do exist and they are just laws, but just not followed by the financial institutions.







Final words: the "Robo" actions are just the tip of the iceberg but the "Robo" actions allowed part of the iceberg to be seen.





When one looks at the failure to follow laws governing the secured indebtedness; one also needs to consider in tandem, laws that govern perfection and continuous perfection of the Security.



This paper will not address the relationship of (X) value of tangible real property and the (X*Y) value of the intangible Credit Default Market. The Credit Default Market is a monstrous nightmare fraud machine in itself.



Recommended Reading

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/l-randall-wray/why-mortgagebacked-

<u>securi_b_802600.html</u>

Why Mortgage-Backed Securities Aren't (Backed by Securities): How MERS Toasted the Banks L. Randall Wray

Professor of Economics and Research Director of the Center for Full Employment and Price Stability, University of Missouri–Kansas City

Posted: December 30, 2010 08:35 AM

Finale:

THE END





